



Docket No.: 5000-0194PUS1

(PATENT)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of: Jordi TORMO I BLASCO et al.

Application No.: 10/590,363

Confirmation No.: Not Yet Assigned

Filed: August 23, 2006

Art Unit: N/A

For: FUNGICIDAL MIXTURES FOR

1

Examiner: Not Yet Assigned

CONTROLLING RICE PATHOGENS

LETTER

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Subsequent to the filing of the above-identified application on August 23, 2006, attached hereto is a (Form PCT/IB/373), and an English translation of the Written Opinion Of The International Searching Authority (Form PCT/ISA/237) that should be made of record in the present application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any

Application No.: 10/590,363 Docket No.: 5000-0194PUS1

additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: January 3, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

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2 ADM/jmb

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter I of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Rule 44bis)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 0000055442	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See item 4 below				
International application No. PCT/EP2005/002683	International filing date (day/month/year) 14 March 2005 (14.03.2005)	Priority date (day/month/year) 15 March 2004 (15.03.2004)				
International Patent Classification (8th edition unless older edition indicated) See relevant information in Form PCT/ISA/237						
Applicant BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT						

1.	This international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter I) is issued by the International Bureau on behalf of the International Searching Authority under Rule 44 bis. 1(a).					
2.	This REPORT consists of a total of 10 sheets, including this cover sheet. In the attached sheets, any reference to the written opinion of the International Searching Authority should be read as a reference to the international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter I) instead.					
3.	This report contains indications relating to the following items:					
	Box No. I	Basis of the report				
	Box No. II	Priority				
	Box No. III	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability				
	Box No. IV	Lack of unity of invention				
	Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement				
	Box No. VI	Certain documents cited				
	Box No. VII	Certain defects in the international application				
:	Box No. VIII	Certain observations on the international application				
4.	The International Bureau will conot, except where the applicant rdate (Rule 44bis .2).	ommunicate this report to designated Offices in accordance with Rules 44bis.3(c) and 93bis.1 but makes an express request under Article 23(2), before the expiration of 30 months from the priority				

Date of issuance of this report 01 November 2006 (01.11.2006)

Yolaine Cussac

Authorized officer

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Facsimile No. +41 22 338 82 70 Form PCT/IB/373 (January 2004)

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

TRANSLATION From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY To: WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY (PCT Rule 43bis.1) See form PCT/ISA/210 Date of mailing (day/month/year) Applicant's or agent's file reference FOR FURTHER ACTION 0000055442 See paragraph 2 below International filing date (day/month/year) International application No. Priority date (day/month/year) PCT/EP2005/002683 14.03.2005 15.03.2004 International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC A01N43/90 Applicant BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT 1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items: Box No. I Basis of the opinion Box No. II Priority Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial Box No. V applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement Box No. VI Certain documents cited Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application **FURTHER ACTION** If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered. If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later. For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220. 3. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220. Name and mailing address of the ISA/EP Authorized officer Facsimile No. Telephone No.

International application No.
PCT/EP2005/002683

Вох	No. I	Basis of this opinion
1.		regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was unless otherwise indicated under this item.
		This opinion has been established on the basis of a translation from the original language into the following language. which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under
	-	Rule 12.3 and 23.1(b)).
2.		regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the claimed attion, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
	a.	type of material
		a sequence listing
		table(s) related to the sequence listing
	b.	format of material
		in written format
		in computer readable form
	c.	time of filing/furnishing
		contained in the international application as filed.
		filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
		furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.
3.		In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
4.	Addi	tional comments:

International application No.
PCT/EP2005/002683

citations and explanations supporting such statement				
ı.	Statement			
	Novelty (N)	Claims	1-10	YES
		Claims		NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-10	YES
		Claims		. NO
!	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-10	YES
		Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Reference is made to the following reference documents (D1-D7) which are cited in the international search report:

- D1: EP-A-0 988 790
- D2: WO 98/46607 A
- D3: EP-A-0 741 970
- D4: US-B1-6 268 371
- D5: US-A-5 593 996
- D6: WO 99/48365 A
- D7: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 012, No. 467 (C-550), 7 December 1988 (1988-12-07) & JP 63 188604 A (1988-08-04)

Novelty

The subject matter of claims 1-10 is novel (PCT Article 33(1) and (2)).

The subject matter of independent claim 1 are fungicidal mixtures for controlling rice pathogens, comprising a specific fungicidal triazolopyrimidine (hereinbelow referred to as TP1) and the dichlorophenyldicarboximide fungicide vinclozolin in a synergistically effective

International application No.
PCT/EP2005/002683

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

amount. Claim 3 claims a composition which comprises a carrier and the mixture. The remaining independent claims 4, 9 and 10 refer to a method of controlling rice-pathogenic harmful fungi by means of such a mixture, to seed resulting from such a method which comprises such a mixture, and to the use of the two compounds for the preparation of compositions for controlling rice-pathogenic harmful fungi.

None of the abovementioned citations discloses the specific mixtures which are the subject matter of the present application.

D1 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic mixtures of triazolopyrimidines of a general formula, which also covers TP1, with other fungicides, amongst which also vinclozolin. The preferred azolopyrimidines A, B and C which are used in examples (hereinbelow referred to as TPa, TPb and TPc, respectively) are the 6-(2-Cl-6-F-phenyl), the 7-(2,2,2-trifluoroethylamino) and the 7-(1,1,1-trifluoropropyl-2-ylamino) analogues of TP1. TPa and TPc are the comparative substance A and B, respectively, of the present application.

D2 (see the passages cited in the international search report) specifically discloses the compound TP1 (exemplary compound 2), inter alia. The compound is compared with TPa with regard to its activity against powdery mildew on grapevines and found to be superior. The possibility of mixing it with other fungicides, among which vinclozolin is also mentioned, perhaps with

International application No.
PCT/EP2005/002683

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

obtaining a synergistic effect, is mentioned, but not carried out.

D3 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic mixtures of certain strobilurin fungicides such as, for example, kresoximmethyl and dimoxystrobin) and an enumeration of other fungicides, among which the dichlorophenyldicarboximides procymidone, vinclozolin and iprodione.

D4 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic mixtures of triazolopyrimidines, which are known from, inter alia, D4, with melanin biosynthesis inhibitors such as carpropamid, pyroquilon and fenoxanil. These mixtures are particularly effective against rice pathogens (Pyricularia oryzae, Rhizoctonia solani and Cochliobolus miyabeanus). The preferred compounds, which are referred to in D5 as azolopyrimidines A, C and D are the abovementioned TPa, TPb and TPc, respectively.

D5 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses certain fungicidal triazolopyrimidines, among which TPa. The activity against *Pyricularia oryzae* on rice is demonstrated (see D4, examples 225 and 226).

D6 (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic mixtures of oxime ether strobilurins such as, for example, the rice fungicide orysastrobin, with various fungicides which are active against Rhizoctonia, among which the dichlorophenyldicarboximide fungicide iprodione.

International application No.
PCT/EP2005/002683

Box No. V

Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

D7 finally (see the passages cited in the international search report) discloses synergistic mixtures for disinfecting seed, in particular rice seed, which comprise an imidazole fungicide such as, for example, pefurazoate and one of the dichlorophenyldicarboximide fungicides procymidone, iprodione and vinclozolin. The mixtures are used in particular for the treatment of rice seed and are active against the Bakanae disease of rice, which is caused by Gibberella fujikuori, and against the "Helminthosporium" blight disease. H. oryzae is synonymous with Cochliobolus miyabeanus, which causes brown spot disease in rice.

Inventive step

The subject matter of claims 1-10 involves an inventive step (PCT Article 33(1) and (3)).

In the light of the description and of the closest prior art of the reference document D1, the problem on which the application is based can be considered to be the provision of synergistic mixtures of triazolopyrimidines with other fungicides which are suitable for controlling rice pathogens, i.e. which combine a high systemicity with a good activity against pathogens such as Pyricularia oryzae, Corticium solani (synonyms etc. Rhizoctonia sasakii, R. solani, R.s. f. sp. sasakii, Corticium sasakii, Thanatephorus cucumeris) and Cochliobolus miyabeanus.

The proposed solution is characterized by the use of the specific triazolopyrimidine TP1 in combination with the

International application No.
PCT/EP2005/002683

Box No. V

Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

dichlorophenyldicarboximide fungicide vinclozolin.

Taking into consideration the above prior art, this combination is no obvious solution of the problem.

D1 proposes mixtures of triazolopyrimidines of a general formula which comprises not only TPa, TPb and TPc, but also TP1, with vinclozolin. This document specifically discloses the mixture with the triazolopyrimidine TPa. The citation does not expressly mention the use for controlling rice pathogens. In the example (D1, example 7), TPa together with vinclozolin is used against Botrytis cinerea in apples.

However, the triazolopyrimidines of the general formula are known from the citation D5 as being effective against rice pathogens; for example, this document demonstrates the activity of TPa (compound 139 in D5) against Pyricularia oryzae by way of example (see example 226). D4 (see above) discloses synergistic mixtures of such triazolopyrimidines, among which again TPa and TPc which is likewise used as comparison substance in the present application, with other fungicides. These mixtures are active in particular against rice pathogens such as Pyricularia oryzae, Rhizoctonia solani and Cochliobolus miyabeanus.

D2 emphasizes that the 6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)triazolopyrimidines (such as, for example, TP1) which are disclosed therein have an increased systemicity and fungitoxic activity against rice pathogens in comparison with the triazolopyrimidines known from D5 (such as, for

International application No.
PCT/EP2005/002683

Box No. V

Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

example, TPa and TPc) (see D2, page 7, lines 9-11). The good activity of, specifically, TP1 against *Pyricularia* oryzae (= Pyricularia grisea f. sp. oryzae, teleomorph: Magnaporthe gr. f. sp. oryzae) and Rhizoctonia solani is demonstrated in the examples (see D2, table II).

D2 also proposes a mixture with other fungicides, among which also vinclozolin, which mixture might result in a synergistic effect (see the passages of reference document D2 cited in the search report).

However, in order to arrive at the combination according to the invention from D1, it is necessary not only to specifically substitute one of the triazolopyrimidines which are preferred therein, for example TPa, by TP1, which is mentioned in D2 besides other triazolopyrimidines, but also to select the combination with vinclozolin among all combinations mentioned in D1 for this substitution.

This choice is not obvious in the light of the problem of providing agents for controlling rice pathogens.

Vinclozolin is not known as being particularly effective against such pathogens (see, for example, D3, D6 and D7).

While Pyricularia oryzae and the pathogens which cause "Helminthosporium" blight disease, that is Cochliobolus miyabeanus, or the pathogen causing bordered sheath spot, that is Rhizoctonia solani, in rice are mentioned, among many others, as harmful fungi to be controlled by the mixtures in D3, no example is provided for the treatment of rice. In the single example provided of a dichloro-

International application No.
PCT/EP2005/002683

Box No. V

Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

phenyldicarboximide fungicide, procymidone is tested against grey mould (Botrytis cinerea) in cucumbers.

While the mixtures mentioned in D6 are said to act synergistically, in particular against *Pyricularia* oryzae, the activity of iprodione, which is similar to vinclozolin and proposed in that document, is not demonstrated in an example.

Starting from D3, D6 or D7, the proposed mixtures are not obvious either.

The mixing partners of the dichlorophenyldicarboximide fungicides in D3, D6 and D7 are quite different from the triazolopyrimidines of the present application and the citations D1, D2, D4 and D5. Irrespective of the activity against rice pathogens of the mixtures disclosed in D3, D6 and D7, which is dubious in parts anyway, their substitution for the triazolopyrimidine TP1 was not obvious, to say nothing about the synergistic effect which a person skilled in the art would have expected.

The proposed solution of combining the triazolopyrimidine TP1 with vinclozolin is therefore not obvious.

Industrial applicability

The subject matter of claims 1-10 is considered to be industrially applicable (PCT Article 33(1) and (4)).